

VIII. *Types of Heteromera described by F. Walker now in the British Museum.* By K. G. BLAIR.

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THE Heteromera described by Francis Walker are contained in three papers, viz. :—

I. "Characters of some apparently undescribed Ceylon Insects," *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.* (3) ii-iv, 1858-1859.

II. "The Naturalist in British Columbia," by J. K. Lord, vol. ii, App. 1866, pp. 326-331.

III. "List of Coleoptera collected by J. K. Lord in Egypt," 1871.

The material which formed the basis of the last-named paper was sent to the School of Medicine at Cairo, but so long ago as 1884, the collection had been entirely destroyed by *Anthrenus*. A list of the species, with more precise localities taken from the labels that alone remained attached to the pins, was published by Dr. W. Innes Bey in the *Bulletin of the Entomological Society of Egypt*, 1911, 3rd fasc., pp. 97-115.

I

The types of the Ceylon insects have long been in the British Museum collection, most of them having been presented by Dr. Templeton and bearing the register no. 59.106; others which were in the collection of the Entomological Society were later presented by that body to the Museum, and bear the register no. 63.52.

The descriptions are merely brief Latin diagnoses, rarely more than two or three lines long, and the species are frequently assigned to genera and even families with which they have no connection. Not unnaturally therefore they remain in many cases as mere catalogue names quite unrecognised by modern workers.

The species are here taken in the generic order adopted by the authors of the respective parts of Junk's "*Coleopterorum Catalogus*," the names of the genera to which they were assigned by Walker being given in brackets.

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Synonymy that appears in this Catalogue is not quoted again here.

In cases where Walker's name is superseded, the name that stands is printed in small capitals.

Fam. TENEBRIONIDAE.

1. *Pseudoblaps clavipes* (*Zophobas*), op. cit. ii, 283.

*P. DISPAR* Herbst. (= *atrata* auctt., nec. F.).

*Notocorax nigrita* Muls.

The synonymy of this insect has already been the cause of considerable confusion. It is the *Helops nigrita* F., of the Syst. Eleuth. I, 1801, p. 160, the type of which is at Copenhagen, and was accepted by Mulsant as the type of *Notocorax nigrita*, but the *Helops nigrita* of Fabricius' earlier works is, as already shown by me,\* a true *Zophobas* (*Z. atratus* F. = *Z. morio* Geb. Cat., nec F.).

2. *Gonocephalum bilineatum* (*Opatrum*), op. cit. ii, 284.

*G. kamtschaticum* Mots.

*G. orarium* Lewis.

A widely distributed Oriental species that has been generally recognised in collections. It is probably also identical with *G. seriatum* Boisd., from the Pacific islands, in which case this latter name has priority.

3. *G. contrahens* (*Opatrum*), loc. cit.

*G. DEPRESSUM* F.

A common Indo-Malayan species.

4. *G. planatum* (*Opatrum*), loc. cit.

Closely allied to *G. moluccanum* Blanch., the ♂ of both species having a tooth on the underside of the anterior tibiae. In *G. planatum* this tooth is but little beyond the middle of the tibia, while in *G. moluccanum* it is placed at a distance from the apex, about equal to the oblique apical width of the tibia.

*G. planatum* is the Oriental species considered by Miedel to be *G. arenarium* F., by which name it is

\* Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) xiii, 1914, p. 487.

frequently known in collections. As I have shown elsewhere,\* *G. arenarium* F., is in reality a S. African species.

5. *Bradymerus serricollis* (*Opatrum*), loc. cit.

Several specimens from different collections in the British Museum, but none from outside Ceylon. It is very similar to *B. denticeps* Geb., from Borneo, the Malay Peninsula and Tonkin, but has the sides of the prothorax more strongly arcuate, with a very much wider explanate border.

6. *Byrsax horridus* (*Asida*), op. cit. ii, 284.

*B. cornutus* F.

Not identical with *B. horridus* Oliv. (= *tuberculifer* Mots.), as given in the Catalogues. The two species, both found in Ceylon, are very similar, but *B. cornutus* (= *horridus* Walk.) is smaller, with the margins of thorax and elytra much more acutely dentate, the former with a deep round emargination on each side at the base.

7. *Dysantes biluna* (*Toxicum*), loc. cit.

Also from Ceylon in the Lewis and Bates collections. Two further specimens in the latter are labelled "Neilgiris."

8. *Platydema velutinum* (*Diaperis*), op. cit. ii, 283.

*P. tarsale* Chevr.

Received also from the Andaman Islands (*Roepstorff*).

The species is closely allied to *P. fumosum* Lewis, from Japan, but the ♂ (type) has a transverse row of four small indistinct elevations between the eyes, the outer ones almost contiguous with the eyes. There is also a similar elevation or tubercle in the middle of the front margin of the clypeus. *P. tarsale* Chevr., appears *ex descr.* to be identical:

9. *Platydema deterrentum* (*Crypticus*), op. cit. ii, 284.

*P. malaccum* Mars.

*P. laticorne* Fairm.

*P. annamitum* Fairm.

A widely distributed Oriental species. The synonymy of the last three species has already been published by

\* Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) xiii, 1914, p. 485.

Gebien. *Ceropria valga* Pasc., from Queensland, is almost identical, but has the thorax somewhat less convex, the sides a little less arcuate, etc. *P. umbratum* Mars., from Japan, is larger, and the ♂ has the first joint of the anterior tarsi strongly incrassate. All these species have the intermediate tibiae in the ♂ strongly, and the posterior tibiae less strongly, bent inwards about the middle.

10. *Platydema subfascia* (Alphitophagus), loc. cit.

Another well-known and widely distributed Oriental species, belonging to the group with asymmetrical cephalic horns, that on the right being well developed and hairy, while that on the left is abortive and naked.

11. *Derispia interrumpens* (Coccinella), op. cit. iv, 219.

Apparently confined to Ceylon.

Walker's description of the elytral markings, "*elytris vittis tribus bisinterruptis nigris*," is not sufficient for recognition. The suture is narrowly margined with black almost to the apex, and there is also a narrow black streak about the middle of the lateral margin; in some specimens this is continued to form a narrow lateral border. The three black vittae on the disc are about equidistant from one another, and consist of series of black spots or dashes, a roundish spot near the apex being common to all three series, while a similar spot at the base is common to the two dorsal series. The outer basal spot is more elongate, and the two intermediate spots of each series, which fall into two transverse rows of three, are still more elongate. The spots vary a little in size, with a tendency in the outer series to become confluent.

12. *D. quinqueplaga* (Coccinella), loc. cit.

Allied to the above but with a different elytral pattern. This consists of a narrow black sutural border confluent at the apex with an ovate black spot occupying the external half of the apex. On the disc of each is a large irregular black patch which varies considerably in size, and is sometimes completely wanting. In no specimen that I have seen does it attain any margin of the elytra or become confluent with the sutural or apical markings.

13. *Leiochrodes glabrata* (Lycoperdina), loc. cit.

Fulvous, with the last seven joints of the antennae fuscous. Head not strongly transverse, the distance between the antennal bases being little more than that from the line joining them to the middle of the front of the clypeus. Antennae slender, 3rd joint not so long as 1st, 5th to 10th slightly longer than wide, strongly incrassate, more than twice as wide as 2nd to 4th. Thorax transverse, its width across the posterior angles about twice as long as its median length. Elytra with a sharply defined marginal sulcus which is continuous with a narrow basal border.

Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

In the shape of the head and comparatively slender antennae this species agrees with *L. (Leiochrota) varicolor* Westw. From *L. uniformis* Westw., it differs in the antennae having joints 5-11 notably thicker than the preceding joints, and the apical joint black instead of rufo-fulvous.

14. *Uloma scita*, op. cit. ii, 284.

? *U. picicornis* Fairm.

The head in the ♂ has the clypeus and two oblique areas between and rather in front of the eyes elevated, the surface smooth, somewhat opaque and almost devoid of punctures, while the depressed trifurcate area between them is nitid and distinctly though irregularly punctate. The antennae are simple, the mentum cordate with a median depression in front.

*U. scita* is probably identical with the Malayan species that I take to be *U. picicornis* Fairm. The latter, however, has a line of about four well-developed teeth along the underside of the anterior tibiae of the ♂, which in *U. scita* are scarcely indicated.

15. *Uloma retenta* (Tenebrio), op. cit. ii, 283.

*U. POLITA* Wied.

*Eutochia latipes* Fairm.

The type is a ♀, but the species is a common one in Ceylon and throughout the Indo-Malay region. Specimens from Mauritius that I identify with *Eutochia latipes* Fairm., are apparently identical.

16. *Alphitobius longipennis* (Crypticus), op. cit. ii, 284.

17. *Alphitobius rufipes* (Phaleria), loc. cit.

A. DIAPERINUS Panz.

It is possible that there has at some time been an error in labelling, otherwise it is difficult to understand how Walker could describe next to one another two individuals, so obviously of the same species, not only as different species, but in different genera. Yet each type is labelled in Walker's handwriting.

18. *Encyalesthus impressus* (Upis), op. cit. ii, 283.

Is correctly placed by Gebien in *Encyalesthus*. It most resembles *E. sincensis* Hope (= *foveolatus* Mars.), but is larger, has the thorax only feebly transverse and the anterior and intermediate tibiae in the ♂ thickened within just beyond the middle.

It appears to be confined to Ceylon.

19. *Anthracias oppugnans* Walk. (*Toxicum*), op. cit. ii, 284.

A. CURVICORNIS Chev.

The Catalogues indicate considerable confusion in the synonymy of this and allied species. *A. (Toxicum) curvicornis* Chev., a Ceylon species, is placed as a synonym of *A. (Toxicum) taurus* F., an African species. *A. gazella* F., from "India Orientali," is also placed as a synonym of the same.

I have not seen the type of *A. gazella*, but have no hesitation in identifying it with the Indo-Malayan species usually known as *A. elongatus* Schauf., with which *A. sumatrensis* Fairm., must be closely allied, if not identical.

*A. curvicornis* Chev. (*oppugnans* Walk.) is very similar and probably only a form of the same species. The cephalic horns of the ♂ are usually much longer and more strongly curved, and the prothorax, even in poorly developed ♂♂, is more quadrate, the sides almost parallel until close behind the anterior angles, whereas in *A. gazella* F., they are feebly convergent almost from the base.

*A. curvicornis* appears to be peculiar to Ceylon and S. India.

20. *Camarimena variabilis* (Strongylium), op. cit. ii, 285.

Apparently correctly recognised by Mäklin. The type is a large coppery individual. It was made the type of Pascoe's genus *Sinopium*.

21. *Camarimena laeviuscula* (Strongylium), loc. cit.

Was also apparently correctly identified by Mäklin.

N.B.—*Strongylium parabolica* Walk., is not a *Camarimena*, as thought by Mäklin, but a true *Strongylium* (see below).

*C. parabolica* Mäkl. (nec Walk. = *C. OVICAUDA* Mots., ex descr.) is very like *C. variabilis*, but differs in the punctures of the thorax and the foveate punctures in the basal half of the elytral striae being very much finer.

22. *Osdara picipes*, loc. cit.

There are three specimens in Walker's series belonging to two distinct species, but only one is labelled in Walker's handwriting. As this agrees much better with the description than does the second species, it must be taken as the type, though the other is very much the commoner and is usually the species so named in collections. Both species have the elytral granules simple, nodular, and of very diverse sizes, black on a reddish ground; but in the type (♀) the thorax is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as wide as long, the sides strongly sinuate and emarginate about the middle, markedly more prominent behind the emargination than in front of it. The disc is subnitid, not pubescent, with small scattered granules. In the ♂ the anterior and intermediate tibiae are produced and dentiform inwardly at the extreme apex.

The second species, *O. walkeri*, sp. n., is very similar, but has the thorax twice as wide as long, the sides feebly sinuate in the middle and not more prominent behind than before the middle, and the disc distinctly punctate and pubescent throughout, with the surface irregularly impressed, and a distinct median longitudinal impression bounded laterally by an elevation before the base. In the ♂ the anterior and intermediate tibiae are produced inwards at the apex, but much less sharply than in *O. picipes*.

23. *Osdara solida* Walk. (*Zophobas* ?), op. cit. ii, 283.

Does not appear to have been recognised by subsequent writers; the type (♂) remains unique in the British

Museum. Rather more slender than the corresponding sex of the last two species, the elytra scarcely wider than the thorax. The latter is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as wide as long, the sides feebly sinuate in the middle, the disc subnitid, distinctly punctured throughout, but not so closely as in *O. walkeri*, and less uneven, with short sparse hairs not readily seen unless viewed obliquely. The seriate punctures of the elytra are very irregular, so that the series are difficult to follow, the granules simple and more or less regular in size and much less sharply prominent. They are arranged in indistinct longitudinal series with a tendency to collect together into groups, and are not markedly different in colour from the general dark background. The anterior and intermediate tibiae have a prominent tooth on the inner side *before* the apex.

A similar sexual character is found in *O. laevicollis* Pasc., but this species is much wider, and has the elytral intervals much more regular, the granules small but combined into little compact groups well separated from one another.

The following key may be useful for the identification of these and two hitherto undescribed species, all from Ceylon.\*

1. (6) Elytral granules simple, not markedly grouped.
2. (5) Elytral granules nodular, of very diverse sizes.
3. (4) Thorax  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as wide as long, median area nearly smooth and naked, without basal prominences . . . *picipes* Walk.
4. (3) Thorax twice as wide as long, punctured and pubescent, with a pair of basal prominences enclosing a depression.  
*walkeri* sp. n.
5. (2) Elytral granules not very uneven in size, not nodular.  
*solida* Walk.
6. (1) Elytral granules collected into compact groups, at least on the alternate (2nd, 4th, etc.) intervals.
7. (10) Pubescence short and sparse, not concealing the derm; thorax and elytra separately convex; sexual characters as in *O. solida*.
8. (9) Thorax nitid, scarcely punctate or pubescent in middle, sides not sinuate before anterior angles . . . *laevicollis* Pasc.
9. (8) Thorax distinctly punctate and shortly pubescent throughout, sides strongly sinuate before anterior angles. Length 7-8 mm. . . . . *lewisi* sp. n.

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\* *O. granosa* All., from S. India is unknown to me.



10. (7) Body covered with subdecumbent fulvous pubescence; thorax scarcely convex longitudinally, elytra strongly gibbous, very uneven, with granule-bearing prominences, those of 4th interval being the largest. Length 7 mm.  
*gibbosa* sp. n.

24. *Hoplobrachium ebeninum* (Helops), op. cit. ii, 285.

H. DENTIPES F.

*H. asperipenne* Fairm.

The type of *H. dentipes* F., is also in the British Museum, and this species is identical with *H. cbcuinum* Walk. The Museum also possesses a specimen purporting to come from Mauritius that is probably correctly identified as *H. asperipenne* Fairm., from Madagascar, with the description and figure of which it agrees well. *H. dentipes* appears to be common in Ceylon and S. India, but the record from Madagascar is possibly erroneous or accidental. The locality "Mauritius" on the British Museum specimen is quite unreliable, other insects received with it undoubtedly originating from S. Africa and also from Ceylon.

25. *Spinamarygmus chrysomeloides* (Amarygmus), op. cit. ii, 285.

There is no specimen bearing this name in the British Museum, but one without a name bearing the same register number (59.106) agrees fairly well with the description and is assumed to be the type of this species.

In the Hope collection at Oxford a specimen of *Ceropria induta* Wied., is labelled *A. chrysomeloides*, but the description does not fit this.

The presumed type, a ♀, has the anterior femora sharply dentate beyond the middle. The elytra are finely seriate-punctate, the intervals flat.

The ♂ has the intermediate tibiae bent about the middle, the anterior tibiae slightly so.

I have not been able to identify *S. indicus* Pic., the type of the genus, but *Amarygmus alienus* Pasc., must certainly come within the genus. From this species *S. chrysomeloides* differs in its very much smaller size and in having the anterior tibiae in the ♂ only slightly bent. In *S. alienus* they are very strongly so.

26. *Strongylium parabolicum*, op. cit. ii, 285.

*S. bifoecolatum* Mäkl.

Walker's species was not recognised by Mäklin, who, misled doubtless by its being placed by Walker between two species of *Camarimena*, assumed that it also should be placed in the latter genus.

27. *Strongylium elegans* (*Allecula*), op. cit. ii, 285.

Type unique in British Museum.

Eyes large, almost contiguous for some distance. Antennae (defective) very slender, joints 3-7 elongate, successively shorter, each becoming gradually thicker from base to apex, 7th joint about four times as long as its apical width. Thorax feebly transverse, sides sinuate, widest just before the middle, lateral carinae obsolete; apex truncate, anterior angles obsolete, base feebly bisinuate; disc convex, rugose punctate without marked impressions. Elytra  $\frac{1}{3}$  wider than thorax, subcylindrical, striae coarsely and closely punctate, punctures squarish, each with a small tubercle in the middle of the sides; alternate (3rd, 5th and 7th) interstices wider than the rest, the suture and the 4th and 6th intervals infusate. Legs slender, hind tarsi nearly as long as their tibiae, hind femora scarcely reaching penultimate abdominal segment.

The elytral sculpture is very similar to that of *S. clathratum* Mäkl., but the whole insect is more slender, especially the antennae and legs; the lateral carina of the thorax is wanting, eyes larger and closer together.

N.B.—Two insects placed by Walker in the family Diaperidae (op. cit. iii. p. 259) are determined by Mr. G. J. Arrow as follows:—

*Tritoma* BIFACIES = *Strongylus* (*Chilocorus*) *opponens*  
Walk. (fam. Nitidulidae).

*T. praeposita* = *Amblyopus* CINCTIPENNIS Lac. (fam. Erotylidae).

Fam. CISTELIDAE.

28. *Allecula fusiformis*, op. cit. ii, 285.

This and the following species are closely allied, but the accompanying additional details may help to identify them.

Antennae slender, filiform, fulvous, joints 3 and 4 subequal, prothorax widest at base, thence feebly narrowed to anterior angles, feebly convex across base, disc closely and finely punctate, somewhat less closely in anterior part. Elytral striae strongly and closely punctate, intervals rather finely and sparsely punctate, feebly and asymmetrically convex, the highest point being close to the outer stria. Legs fulvous, the femora blackish towards the apex.

♂. aedeagus pointed to apex. (Type ♀.)

29. *Allecula flavifemur*, op. cit. iii, 259.

Antennae slender, filiform, fuscous, reddish towards apex, joints 3 and 4 subequal, markedly stouter than the following. Thorax widest about the middle, thence feebly contracted towards base, more strongly so towards apex, moderately strongly convex across base; disc densely and strongly punctate, scarcely less densely towards apex. Elytral striae closely and strongly punctate, intervals evenly convex, moderately densely and finely punctate. Femora flavous, tibiae and tarsi blackish.

♂. aedeagus knobbed at apex. (Type ♂ with apex of abdomen wanting.)

Very near what I take to be *A. punctatella* Fairm., but darker, with the thorax more densely and coarsely punctate, more attenuate towards apex.

30. *Cistelopsis falsifica* (Cistela), op. cit. iii, 259.

Elongate oval, rufo-fulvous, head short and broad, eyes transverse moderately approximate. Antennae about half as long as body, 3rd joint but little longer than 2nd, half as long as 4th, joints 4-11 much wider than 2nd and 3rd, subequal in length, about twice as long as wide at apex. Thorax almost semicircular, finely margined throughout, base bisinuate, disc moderately densely punctate, each puncture giving rise to a slender hair. Elytra seriate-punctate, intervals almost flat, each with three fairly regular lines of elongate punctures almost as large as those of the striae, which are thus rendered rather indistinct; all punctures setigerous. Penultimate joint of all tarsi produced beneath the claw joint as a broad flat lobe, and the preceding joint of two anterior pairs similarly but to a less degree produced beneath. These two joints above are very short, together shorter than the second joint.

I do not know either of the species on which Fairmaire founded the genus *Cistelopsis*, but it appears to contain a considerable number of closely allied Oriental species.

31. *Cistelomorpha congrua* (Cistela), op. cit. ii, 286.

Entirely yellow (antennae beyond 4th joint wanting) with the last ventral segment reddish. Elytral intervals subequal, convex, rather sparsely punctate, 4th and 5th striae shortest, not united at apex, 3rd and 6th united beyond them, 7th stria a little short of uniting with 2nd, 8th still shorter, 9th (marginal) stria almost uniting with 1st.

Closely resembles *C. calida* All., from Madura, but the thorax and elytral interstices are both less densely punctate, and the antennae (so far as present), tibiae and tarsi are not black, and the last ventral segment is reddish instead of black. A form occurs with a black humeral spot on the elytra and a black discal spot at about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of their length, thus resembling *C. calida* var. *nigromaculata* All. (= *trabealis* Fairm.), but it may be distinguished by its pale legs and hypopygium as well as by the less dense puncturation of the thorax and elytral intervals.

Fam. LAGRIIDAE.

32. *Sora marginata*, op. cit. iii, 260 (Oedemeridae).

It is probable that many of the Oriental species of *Casonidea* and *Nemostira* will have to be included under *Sora*. The more salient features of the genus are the elongate slender form, striate elytra, of which the alternate intervals have a few widely spaced setigerous punctures, the large eyes, moderately approximate above, but more widely separated beneath the head; the slender antennae, of which the second joint is elongate, more than half as long as the third, and the last joint in both sexes greatly elongate, as long as the three preceding together.

The type of *S. marginata* remains unique in the British Museum. It is flavous, apparently immature, with the tips of the antennae and femora faintly infusate, and a broad fuscous streak running from the humerus nearly to the apex of the elytra; but this coloration is probably very inconstant.

N.B.—*Thacona dimaelana*, op. cit. iii, 260 (Oedemeridae), has already been stated by Mr. Champion to be an *Idgia* (= *I. cardoni* Bourg.), Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) iii, 1919, p. 360.

## Fam. RHIPIPHORIDAE.

33. *Geoscopus languidus* (Acosmius), op. cit. ii, 286.

The type, again still unique in the British Museum, agrees well in generic characters with *G. murinus* Gerst.

The streaks on the thorax and two transverse fasciae on the elytra, one about the middle and the other apical, that Walker describes as "non-tomentosis," are in reality as pubescent as the rest, but the pubescence is dark.

## Fam. MORDELLIDAE.

34. *Mordella composita*, op. cit. ii, 286.

*M. tonkinea* Pic.

?*M. OCTOGUTTATA* Montr.

A widely distributed Oriental species, liable to some variation in the white markings. In the type the basal white border of the thorax is of almost even width, the antemedian transverse fascia is interrupted in the middle and produced backwards in a longitudinal streak each side of the interruption. Also there is a short oblique white streak on each elytron bordering the scutellum. These last, as well as the longitudinal streaks on the thorax, are sometimes wanting, and in some cases the transverse fascia of the thorax is continuous. The other spots are as follows: a round one in the middle of each elytron near the base, and a transverse marginal streak a little behind; these with the scutellar streak are almost on an arc of which the humeral angle is the centre. Behind these but before the middle is a round spot touching the sutural stria, and rather more than halfway between this and the apex is another round spot about the middle of the disc. This last is liable to elongation in a transverse direction, while that towards the base is liable to longitudinal elongation.

The identity of this species with *M. octoguttata* Montr., from Woodlark Island is a little doubtful on account of the widely different locality. Fairmaire records what is probably the same species from Burma (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 40, 1896, p. 61) as *M. octoguttata*.

35. *Mordellistena defectiva* (Mordella), op. cit. iii, 260.

Dark, reddish-brown, not black, as described by Walker, with the head, antennae and legs ferruginous. Antennae slender, 2nd joint about equal to the 1st, 3rd and 4th short, together scarcely longer than the 2nd, 5th to 11th elongate, subequal, about 3 times as long as wide. Elytra short, not covering the prepygidium. Posterior tibiae with 5 oblique comb-ridges, none of them reaching half-way across the tibia; 1st tarsal joint with 4 short ridges, 2nd with 3, and 3rd with 2. Anal style long and slender.

The type is a ♂ with the genital armature protruding beyond the tip of the style.

A ♀ from Kandy (G. E. Bryant) has the last seven joints of the antennae stouter, only about twice as long as wide, and the elytra longer, extending a little beyond the base of the pygidium.

Fam. MELOIDAE.

36. *Mylabris humeralis*, op. cit. ii, 285.

M. PUSTULATA Thunb.

A common and well-known insect from Ceylon and S. India.

37. *Mylabris alterna*, op. cit. ii, 285.

M. THUNBERGI Billb.

Of two specimens so named, one is labelled in Walker's handwriting, and agrees with the description, the other lacks the sutural black spot behind the median fascia. This is apparently *M. kandyana* Pic., and should be regarded only as a variety of *M. thunbergi*.

38. *Decapotoma recognita* (Mylabris), op. cit. iii, 259.

D. ROUXI Cast.

The type has completely lost the yellow patch usually enclosed in the broad black apical patch of the elytra. To this extent the name may be retained as a colour variation of *D. rouxi*, but a series will show all stages in the disappearance of this patch.

N.B.—This species would almost be better placed in *Coryna* than in *Decapotoma*. The large club-like last joint of the antennae certainly shows a suture near its base, but

the degree to which this is visible varies greatly, and in some specimens there appear to be only nine joints.

39. *Sybaris nigrifinis* (*Epicausta*), op. cit. ii, 284.

*Lytta usta* Fairm.

The upper branch of the claws in this species, as well as in the closely allied *L. testacea* F., is pectinate, so that both must be transferred to *Sybaris*.

#### Fam. ANTHICIDAE.

40. *Anthicus striticollis*, op. cit. iii, 260.

Apparently related to *A. fugax* and *A. fossicollis* Laf. Elytra squarish at the shoulders, feebly convex, nitid, rather feebly and sparsely punctate and pubescent; yellowish, with a broad transverse median dark fascia and the apex also fuscous, the enclosed yellow area transversely crescentic, convexity towards apex.

The type remains unique in the British Museum.

## II

The Coleoptera collected by J. K. Lord in British Columbia were presented by him to the Museum (Reg. No. 64.18), the new species being described by Walker. Most of the species have been recognised by later writers and referred to earlier described species, in many cases they bear a later label in Mr. C. O. Waterhouse's handwriting, "named by Leconte" (in one case with the date, 2.11.69.).

The types of the *Heteromera* are as follows:—

1. *Ipthimus servilis*.
2. *Ipthimus servator*.
3. *Ipthimus subligatus*.

These are all forms of *I. SERRATUS* Mann.

The first two are of the form common in British Columbia in which the punctures of the elytral striae are elongate and deeply impressed. *I. servator* is an abnormal individual with the sides of the prothorax somewhat up-turned in front. *I. subligatus* has the punctures of the striae small and not deeply impressed, as in specimens from California (det. Horn). It differs from these in the elytra being more opaque and the thorax more rugosely punctured.

4. *Eleodes subtuberculata*.

*E. GRANULATA* Lec. (*vide* Leconte).

The type remains unique in the British Museum.

5. *Eleodes convexicollis*.

E. OBSCURA Say, ♀.

6. *Eleodes binotata*.

E. HISPILABRIS Say, forma *laevis* Blaisd.

Two specimens, both ♀. In Junk's Catalogue *E. binotata* Walk., is placed as a synonym of *E. sponsa* Lec., a species apparently of more Southern distribution. The type agrees exactly with the description of the forma *laevis* Blaisd., of *E. hispilabris*.

7. *Eleodes conjuncta*.

E. OBSCURA Say, ♂.

Stated by Walker to be "like *H. convexicollis* in structure" (*vide supra*).

8. *Eleodes latiuscula*.

E. HUMERALIS Lec. (*vide* Leconte).

9. *Helops inclusus*.

H. CONVEXULUS Lec. (*vide* Horn).

The type bears an additional label "*Helops convexulus* Lec. (Horn)," and is apparently correctly determined.

10. *Epicauta immerita* (Lytt).

E. SERICANS Lec.

This identity was suggested with some doubt by Dr. Horn in 1873. Unfortunately I have no named specimens of *E. sericans* for comparison, but the description and comparison of the latter with the nearly allied *E. ferruginea* Say, certainly seem to confirm his opinion.

Both these names were published in 1866, but as Part I of Leconte's "New Species" bears date "March-April" 1866, it is probable that this has priority.

11. *Nemognatha bicolor*.

N. APICALIS Lec. (*vide* Leconte 2.11.69).